

1946

THE
Bishop of CLOYNE
DEFENDED:
OR,
TAR - WATER
Proved USEFUL.

[Price Six-pence.]

THE
BISHOP OF CLOVE
DEFENDED;

O R
TAR-WATER

PREPARED URSUL

Bishop of CLOVE

THEORY and EXPERIMENTS

ANSWER to

TAR-ME D

AUTHOR OF Epistemonical Madnes cured

By PHILANTHROPOS

Was not the Water made sweet with Wood, that
the Virtue thereof might be known?
Eccl. xxxviii. 2.

Ecc. Vox Naturæ, Vox Dei.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and
Green, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

THE *p. 1946*
BISHOP of CLOYNE

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OR,

TAR-WATER

PROVED USEFUL,

BY

THEORY and EXPERIMENTS,

IN ANSWER to

T. R. M. D.

AUTHOR of *Epidemical Madness cured*,

By PHILANTHROPOS. *K*

*Was not the Water made sweet with Wood, that
the Virtue thereof might be known?*

Ecclef. xxxviii. 5.

Eccè Vox Naturæ, Vox Dei,

L O N D O N:

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BISHOP OF CLOVA

DEFEATED

O R

The Bishop of Clova, who has been engaged me to defend the Catholic religion, and who has been shown me the way, every day, may become an Advocate, and I proceed to ex-
plain your theological notions, I must beg
I have observed, I know how to know, or
Every one that has the honour to know, or
even hear of the Bishop of the Clova, who
must confess, that he is a good Philosopher,
a good Divines, Englishman and Christian,
and, as in many other, so in many other
Actions, he could name no other View than
the Glory of his Majesty, and the good of
Mankind, and that, he should be
millions of people, who are so
admit the intention, to improve on the
and reduce it to its proper standard.
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and reduce it to its proper standard.

[2]

S I R,

THE same Motive which prevail'd with you to oppose my Lord of Cloyne, has engaged me to defend him; and surely when a disputed Catholicon has pass'd the Press (as you have shewn me the Way) every *Knight-Errant* may become its Advocate; but before I proceed to examine your Empirical Notions, I must beg Leave to take Notice of your low-spun Ironies. Every one that has the Honour to know, or even hear of the Character of his Lordship, must confess, that he is a good Philosopher, a good Divine, Englishman and Christian; and, as in writing *Siris*, so in many other Actions, he could have no other View than the Glory of his Master, and the Good of Mankind; and therefore, tho' he should be mistaken in a Physical Conjecture, we ought to admire the Intention, to improve on the Hints, and reduce it to its proper Standard.

Pray, Sir, from whence has that noble Science of Physick receiv'd its great Improvements? not wholly from the Observations of our Faculty, but also from Rusties and Gentlemen of different Professions, especially Naturalists. What is Natural Philosophy, but

B a Know-

a Knowledge of, and Contemplation on, the wonderful Works of God, *the whole created Nature?* Who does not observe the great Analogy of animate and inanimate Beings? Wherefore he that is most acquainted with those Things, bids fairest for a useful and rational Practitioner; and it would be happy for this Generation, if, instead of *Classical Learning* (which confessedly has its Uses) Men would spend more of their Studies, in this delightful, as well as beneficial, Knowledge. 'Twould not only put a Stop to that Atheistical Spirit which so apparently reigns amongst us, but would make such Improvements in the Art of healing, that our future Generations would rise up and call us *Blessed*: But because a Divine steps* out of his immediate Province, whereunto he is called of God, as was *Aaron*, *Heb. v. 4*, shall it be said, that "he has deferred his arduous Task [*God knows, 'tis arduous in this captious and perverse Generation*] to which he pretends to be called by "the immediate Influence of the holy Spirit, on the ridiculous, fanatical Pretence of "doing Good." p. 5. And again, p. 6. Because his Lordship studied the *Materia Medica*, therefore "he had departed from the

* But as a Divine ought to be acquainted with almost all Arts and Sciences (see Bishop *Bull's* Candidate for Holy Orders, printed for *Rivington*) especially Natural Philosophy, of which Medicine is only a Branch, from whence he may draw many useful Inferences for his Flock; so this may be making too great Concessions.

"Faith;

“Faith; and as much Labour as he had be-
 “flow’d on our Business, so much he had de-
 “frauded a better, i. e. the preaching the Gos-
 “pel. p. 7. Again, ’twas Time, when his
 “Lordship had perfectly cured the Disorders
 “of the Mind, (which, in a State of Probation,
 “is impossible) to apply himself to the Cure of
 “the Diseases of their Bodies.” What a ridicu-
 lous Fellow (to use your own Words) do you
 make yourself, by your absurd Applications: a
 Way of Reasoning, that, in its Consequences,
 would overturn all Order, Science, and Things.
 Because a Gentleman cannot perfectly accom-
 plish his Wishes in one Thing, therefore he
 must not trouble his Head about any Thing.

I’m persuaded, his Lordship never intended
 People should be so mad about *Tar-Water* as they
 really are; his main Drift (if I apprehend him
 right) was to give Hints to the Learned, con-
 cerning the Nature of *Tar, &c.* His Manner
 of Reasoning, the Technical Terms he makes
 use of, demonstrate that he never intended the
 Pamphlet for the Commonalty, who will abuse
 the best of Things, tho’ never so well guarded
 against; and perhaps (and I verily believe it)
 his Lordship’s sanguine Disposition has carried
 his Point too far, and recommended his Ca-
 tholicon in Cases where ’twould be prejudicial.
 However, that Terebinthinate Medicines, va-
 riously administer’d, are almost of universal
 Service, the united Testimony of our modern
 Prescriptions demonstrate; and therefore, in-
 stead of scurrilous and invective Reproaches
 against his Lordship, you should have reason’d

with the Enthusiastick World on this momentous Affair, and shewn wherein it might, and might not, be beneficially taken; then you would have justly merited from my Lord, and the World, their united Thanks. But I perceive the chief Reason of your Uneasiness, you was in hopes, in time, of coming into some Repute; but should some Universal Medicine be found out, 'twould supersede the Necessity of Physicians, and consequently frustrate all your Expectations; for at present you acknowledge you have very little Business, i. e. (p. 3.) "I should be very little affected with such a strange Revolution," for in such a Case your Humility would be contented with some petty Country Cure.

And here 'tis natural, as I have condemn'd Dr. T. R.'s Proceedings, for my Reader to expect *Tar-Water* set in a true Light, but previous to it, I ought to take Notice of his Manner of Reasoning. But really, setting aside the Cook and Brewer, p. 41. I can't find the Appearance of an Argument, unless captious Queries and merry Jargon can be deem'd such. 'Tis sure a great Unhappiness to my Brother Doctor, before he had pretended to write an Answer to his Lordship, that he had not been longer from School; he might possibly then have been better acquainted with the Nature of *Turpentine*, and its Utility in Diseases; and as 'tis impossible to know where he begins, or where he ends, the only Answer due to him

is that of the wise Man, *Prov. xxvi. 5.* which I recommend to his serious Perusal.

However, for the Sake of my Readers, we will examine some of his Allegations. The first Observation I shall make is, "his falling out with the whole Theory of Physick or Philosophical Reasoning;" thereby confronting not only his Lordship, but the great *Bellini*, the memorable *Pitcairn*, the immortal *Freind*, and, in fine, the whole Faculty of modern Physicians. But pray, Sir, if the Theory of Medicine "be deem'd yain habbling," wherein consists the Difference of an upstart Quack, educated under *Rock*, and a rational Practitioner? the one will tell you of the many Wonders wrought by his Nostrums, and possibly (follow *Hawksbee*) challenge the World with his *Experimentum Crucis*. And what can a Physician do more, if he is confined to bare Experience? But happy is it for his Majesty's Subjects, that the rational Practitioner proceeds on a more certain Basis, consults the Nature of Medicine, its constituent Principles, and how it will operate on the Constitution, the Nature of the Patient he is to relieve, his Manner of Living, how the Disease was contracted, its Duration; the Season, the Climate, the Efforts of Nature to cast off her Burthen; in short, pries into Causes and Effects until he is able to form a rational Hypothesis, how to perfect his Intentions. But, *Argumentum ad Hominem*, suppose our bare Experimentor was to travel into remote Parts,

Parts, and find a Patient afflicted with a Disease which he had never before seen, or even heard of, (which is often the Case) what Method must he take? he might turn over *Salmon* and *Culpepper*, and find a thousand Remedies for innumerable Diseases, that never could happen, whose Existence were purely in the Brain; he can find no Footsteps of the Disease either in antient or modern Authors. What must he do? must human Nature perish because the Experimentor never saw the like before? The thing speaks itself; if he has a tolerable Notion of Nature and the Theory of Medicine, his last and only Refuge is *vain babbling*, p. 11. as our good Doctor terms it. "I cannot therefore (to use his own Words, p. 12.) help pitying my Brother's ill-timed Project," who has just begun to play the Quack at a Time, when Theory is in such great Reputation, and Medicine, by its Help, brought to such great Perfection.

The second Observation I shall make, is your Sophistical Query, p. 23, of the exact Number of Pleuritic Patients his Lordship had cured with *Tar-Water*, and the Quantity they drank: Now what is all this to the Purpose of the Use, and Abuse, of Turpentine in such Cases. My Lord was only to give Hints to the Learned World, what great Cures in some Constitutions, and some Climates, might be perfected in the Use of *Tar-Water*; and that the Medicine, tho' variously prepared, is not a bad one, the frequent Prescriptions

scriptions of *Bals. Copaib. Draughts, &c.* of our ablest Physicians, sufficiently proves and then to shew you understand a little *Greek*, quarrel with his Lordship about the Situation and Degree of the Inflammation; for p. 24. b. "Every Pain in the Side is not a Pleurisy." Who knows not, but that the Pleurisy, strictly speaking, must be situated in a particular Part? but if the Blood be equally inflamed, the Tension equally great, the same Method constantly used in the Cure; what does it signify to the World, whether the Disease is situated in the *Pleura, Intercostal*, or any other adjacent Muscles? Nevertheless his Lordship has distinguished by saying, "that in Pleurisy and Peripneumonics, he had observed it to be an excellent Medicine, having known some Pleuretic Persons cured, without Bleeding, by a Blister early applied to the Sides, and the copious Drinking of *Tar-Water*." Here his Lordship conforms to a proverbial Way of speaking and writing, of mentioning both, and then a part for the whole; being very sensible, that the Bastard and Legitimate Pleurisy and Peripneumonia generally proceed from the same Cause, a Stagnated Blood; and are to be remedied the same Way by Evacuation, Attenuation, or Expectoration, and sometimes all together; and therefore, if *Tar-Water* was found to produce such Effects on the Constitution, it must be allowed to be a good Medicine; but more of this, when we come to consider the Properties of *Tar-Water*.

And

And now I should pass over this Point, did not the good Doctor insist so much on his Morality. *Morality*, (according to the common Acceptation of the Word) is to do the most good, in the best Manner we can; and consequently, if a more innocent, expeditious and useful Method of curing Diseases, can be procured, than we know of, it would be our Duty to follow it, and Man's lasting Praise to have been the Inventor; but how the Medicine in Dispute would be hurtful in such a Case, as stated by the Bishop, remains for the Doctor to prove; and again p. 27, "the Doctor is firmly persuaded, if the Recommendation of *Tar-Water* should generally prevail, it would cost his Majesty more Lives than any Action in the present Campaign," *Ipsè dixit*. But suppose the Bishop had recommended *Tar-Water* universally, where does it appear it would have this fatal Effect? not in your Writings, by any Argument drawn from the Nature of the Medicine, and the Nature of the Disease: We must either reason from these two Principles, or from Matter of Fact, or we do nothing; but, I say again, his Lordship has not so generally prescribed it, but only to some Persons; and that it may be a good Medicine in some Countries, and to some Constitutions, we shall prove by and by.

"In p. 35, you object to his Lordship's Proposition, that Distempers arising from different and seeming contrary Causes may be cured
"by

"by the same Medicine", and on this one Point
 spend thirteen or fourteen Pages, purely to let
 us know you understand the Difference be-
 tween Rarefaction and Condensation, and all
 this while prove nothing at all; for his Lord-
 ship's Proposition remains uncontradicted, and
 confirmed by the united Testimony of Matter
 of Fact, and the Sentiments of Mankind, that
 different Causes will produce different Effects in
 certain given Circumstances is granted; but
 does it from thence necessarily follow, that
 different Causes will not produce the same
 Effect in different Constitutions, *et vice versa*,
 the same Cause produce different Effects in
 different Constitutions, which is what my Lord
 maintains; and consequently, if *Tar-Water* is
 compounded of such Principles, as will natu-
 rally remove such or such Obstructions, (no
 Matter whether by Relaxation or Contraction,
 Dissolvent or Deobstruent) then it may
 may be with Truth affirm'd, that the Virtue of
Tar-Water extends to a surprising Variety of
 Cases very distant and unlike; and p. 49.
 you quarrel with his Lordship for the Abuse
 of Technical Terms. Now, in order to con-
 sider this your Cardinal Point, we must state
 what Health is. Health, then, I understand to
 be such an Universal Harmony of Nature,
 where every Organ in the Body performs its
 respective Office; and therefore, when any
 Muscle, or Fibre of the Body, is too much
 relaxed or contracted, it decreases or encreases
 the Velocity, and proper Motion of the Blood;
 and consequently produces some Irregularity in
 the

the Secretions, more or less prejudicial to the Constitution, which is, what we call (I think) a Disease. Sometimes the Irregularity affects the Heart, and sometimes other remote or less useful Members.— Often Nature, by her innate Strength (if I may be allow'd the Expression) recovers her pristine State, and often requires the Help of Medicine: Now, if the Situation of the Disease be in the Heart, Physicians term the prescribed Medicine intended to remove the Disorder, *Cardiacs*, from *καρδία*, the Heart; if in the Loins, *Diuretics*, from *διαύρω*, to flow through; and when we apprehend it to be in the Kidneys, we call it, *Nephritics*, from *νεφρῶς*: But all these, and many more, especially the two latter, are arbitrary Expressions, and denote very little, unless it is to convey to our Ideas the Situation of the Disease; for after all, we must reduce our Ideas to the *strictum et laxum* of the Ancients: You will answer possibly, *that by this simple Method our Craft is in Danger*. No Sir, by no Means; for as there are different Classes of Medicines, some more stimulating, and some less; some more relaxing, others less; it will eternally require a proper and competent Judge, arm'd with Reason, and confirm'd by Experience, to administer a proper Medicine, a proper Quantity, at a proper Time, according as the too great Tension, or Relaxation of the Fibres and Muscles in human Nature shall require; and on this Regulation, I humbly apprehend, depends the whole *Materia Medica* and Practice
of

of Physick; * and therefore, if *Tar-Water*, or a *Terebinthinate* Medicine, can be proved to contain such component Principles, as will produce such various Effects in various Constitutions, then it may with great Propriety of Speech be call'd a Cardiac, Stomachic, Diuretic, Nephritic, Antihysterick, Diaphoretic, and Deobstruent, &c. But before I leave this Head I cannot pass by my Brother's Mirth in Page 52. "I ought to acquaint your Lordship, I have found your Universal Medicine to have an Effect on most People, which we Doctors have not a Technical Term for, I mean that of making them sick."—Insinuating thereby his Insufficiency to invent Words, as well as administer Physic.—Now, in order to find out this puzzling Task, I would advise my Brother Doctor to take five or six Dozen of Emetics, which he is sensible we prescribe to our Patients, not only to carry off any peccant, turbulent Matter that is lodged in the Stomach, but also to invigorate and recover the relax'd Tone of the Fibres of the Stomach; and by that Time,

* I am very sensible, that this Hypothesis is liable to Objections; but as it conveys the clearest Ideas, and liable to the fewest Exceptions of any *Data's* hitherto advanced; and as it is an Universal Maxim, where Certainty cannot be attained, Probability is to be follow'd. No Man (I think) can rationally object to it; but perhaps an absolute, adequate Knowledge of the exact Operation of Medicine on the Constitution, is reserved for Part of that Happiness, when this Mortality shall have put on Immortality, and where we shall know God, Men, and Things, even as we are known.

especially if you take a few other Medicines, which very often makes People sick, and yet constantly call'd Stomachics, I do not doubt, but he will have found out this great and mighty Secret, *of coining a Technical Term for Sickness.*

I think I have, Brother Doctor, read your Pamphlet carefully, and answer'd it categorically; and having thus taken Leave of Dr. T. R.'s Jargon, I will endeavour to be serious, and proceed to take a Survey of the Properties of *Tar* and *Turpentine*, and shew their Usefulness in the *Materia Medica*; in doing which, I shall follow the Bishop in his *Siris*, as I did the Doctor in his Epidemical Madness.

Now in order to have a clear Idea of *Turpentine's* Tendency to remove particular Diseases, we must concisely consider from whence it comes, what it is, how made, and its constituent Principles; and then it will naturally follow, under what Circumstances, and in what Diseases, it may prove a salutary Drug. *Turpentine* then, is universally confessed to be an oleous, resinous Juice, accumulated in the various Fibres of Pine, or Fir Trees*, and imported to us from *Norway*, and chiefly of late from *New-England*; tho' certainly, the

* He that wants to see more of its Production may consult *Pliny*, *Ray*, *Bacon*, *Boerhaave*, and other Naturalists.

more mountainous the Country it is accumulated in, the finer the aerial Principles of which it consists, and consequently the better adapted to pass the Lacteals, and other fine Secretory Ducts in the human Body, and thereby more intimately mix with its Blood and Juices; and from this one Tree, either Pine or Fir, *Turpentine* is collected (naturally and artificially) the following Ways: The first and purest oozes and protrudes itself thro' the Pores of the Tree: * The second is collected by making an Incision towards the bottom of the Fir (or any other Ever-green) and as the Blood or Juice is circulating thro' the Lacteals or Tubes, it issues thro' it into a Well or Bason. † The third, and what we call Tar, is extracted from the Knots, &c. of old Trees, throw'd into a Heap, and set on Fire (being cover'd over with Turf, to keep them from blazing) and as the Wood consumes, the Tar is let free from its Prison, and conveyed thro' a Channel into a Reservoir form'd in the Ground, at a convenient Distance from the Fire; and by setting Fire, S. A. to this Mass,

* And this being strained by the Help of the Sun, is not at all inferior to the *Bal. Gilead*, either in Colour, Flavour, or Virtue, and very often sold for it; and I have seen good Judges not capable of distinguishing: But except People are on the Spot, 'tis extreme difficult to be procured genuine.

† This Balsam is laded out of the Bason into a Jar, &c. for Exportation; or by putting it into a Still, they may draw Oil, or Spirit of Turpentine, and the *Residuum* or *Caput Mortuum*, is called Rosin, either yellow or black, according to the Intention of the Operator.

Juice

Juice, or Extract, the aqueous or thin Particles are exhaled to a proper Consistence, and then 'tis call'd Pitch. So that from one Tree, differently managed, flows Drugs destin'd for various Uses, as well in the Oeconomical as the Medical World, and by diversely modifying and preparing, it becomes no despicable Part of the *Materia Medica*.

As to the Oeconomical, it is foreign to our present Purpose; but how it comes to be so useful in the Medical, will appear, when we have consider'd its constituent Principles, and this we shall establish, not only from our Senses, but also chymical Experiments; by its pungent Smell, it is plain it contains a Volatile; and by its Sharpness, as plain an acid, nitrous Salt; and by its primarily Taste on the Tongue, sheathing its volatile and nitrous Salts, it manifestly appears to consist of an oleous, fatty Substance; and by holding it a considerable Time on the Tongue, when the volatile Salts and oleous Substance, are evaporated away by the genial Warmth of the Body, it remains a hard, gummy, resinous Substance, and therefore, it is self-evident from our Senses, which cannot deceive us, that *Turpentine* is a compound of volatile, acid, nitrous Salts blended, and intimately commixt with an oleous and resinous Substance, accumulated by the Fir's attractive Powers from the various heterogenial Principles in the Air: But to corroborate our Argument, let us consider the Properties of *Turpentine*, as it appears

pears by a chymical Analysis, which for the Sake of Authority, we shall quote from the great *Boerhaave*.*

“ Let us now examine Oil of Turpentine.
 “ Put Turpentine warm’d by warm Water
 “ into a Pipkin till it runs; pour this into a
 “ Retort well warm’d, with a wide Neck,
 “ so that one Third be empty, taking Care it
 “ stick not to the Neck; put this Glass Retort
 “ upon a Sand Heat and Lute. 2. Make
 “ a Fire that will heat it to 100 Degrees, and
 “ distill till nothing more comes; this Liquor
 “ is gratefully acid and will effervesce with
 “ Chalk, and is very penetrating. This
 “ first Liquor is call’d the *Ætherial Oil* of
 “ Turpentine. 3. Encrease your Fire to 212
 “ Degrees of Heat, and you will have a Spi-
 “ rit much like the former. 4. Change your
 “ Recipient, encrease your Fire, you will
 “ then get more acid Water and an Oil, and
 “ what remains at the bottom of the Retort
 “ when cold is a hard Substance. 5. By
 “ augmenting the Fire we get a thick red
 “ Oil, little remaining in the bottom of the
 “ Retort. 6. Great Caution is to be used in
 “ this Distillation, lest the Glass crack and
 “ the Flames burst out. 7. This acid Wa-

* I have quoted the Abridgment (Page 43, printed by *Wilford*) for Conciseness; but my *English* Reader may consult *Shaw’s* Translation, printed by *Longman*, Page 91, and he will find them both exactly correspond.

“ ter,

“ter, Aetherial Oil, or Spirit of Turpentine,
 “is distill’d otherwise: They put Turpentine
 “into Rain Water, and distill from an Alem-
 “beck; you get the acid Water or Spirit,
 “and the Oil and Colophony remain in the
 “Still in the Water. Turpentine, therefore,
 “is a compound Body (says *Boerhaave*; the
 “Uses he draws from it exactly corresponds
 “with our *immortal Berkley*).

“1st. We see in Plants there is this acid
 “Water, this Oil and this Balsam, which last
 “may be made thin with the Yolk of an
 “Egg; nor do these Balsams differ so much
 “in Virtue as in Price, for they all may be
 “resolv’d into the same Principles: Thus *Opo-*
 “*balsam*, *Copaiba*, *Peru*, *Tolu*, &c. answer the
 “same Ends (and act the same Way).

“2^{dly}. In all these there is an acid Water
 “or Spirit.

“3^{dly}. The light Oils are very penetrating,
 “and are anodyne and consolidating in Nerves
 “and Tendons; this Oil preserves from Pu-
 “trefaction, but ’tis apt to grow thick; it
 “discusses and mollifies, and is anodyne; in-
 “ternally it gives a genial Warmth, pro-
 “motes Secretions of Sweat and Urine, gives
 “it a violet Smell; if you rub the Spine with
 “it in *Quartans* ’tis often a Remedy.

“4^{thly}. The thicker Oils are more ano-
 “dyne and consolidating; the Colophony or
 “Rosin

“ Rosin is good in Bones that are bare, or in
 “ Tendons and Muscles that are hurt by burn-
 “ ing; it stops a sharp Flux of Humours that
 “ flows from the Joints, and is styptic.

“ 5thly. This Colophony with 280 De-
 “ grees of Heat will turn into Acid and red
 “ Oil, and there remains a very hard Colo-
 “ phony at the bottom; however, by a Heat
 “ that will almost melt Glass, this Colophony
 “ is melted into Oil: We see therefore (says
 “ our Author) the Force of Fire; by one
 “ Degree of Heat they evaporate to a thick
 “ Consistence, and by a greater into a
 “ thin Substance.”

I have been, for the Sake of the Reader,
 the more particular in this Quotation, because
 it not only demonstrates the component Prin-
 ciples of Turpentine, but also that the same
 thing (in different Degrees and Qualities) will
 have different Effects on other Bodies, as well
 as the Constitutions of Men, *et vice versa*; and
 the Degree and Qualities always must be as-
 certain'd *in ratio* to the Object they are to ope-
 rate upon, which, notwithstanding Dr. T. R.'s
 captious Objections, is the very Plan my Lord
 went upon.

However, tho' I stand up for his Lordship's
 Plan, yet I must confess I think he has carried
 his Medicine too far, and recommended it in
 some Cases, where (to speak modestly) much
 more efficacious Remedies are constantly pre-
 scribed

scribed; but still we must make great Allowances for the Patients my Lord prescribed to, viz. upon poor People in *Ireland*, whose general Diet are Potatoes and other vegetable Food, who perhaps live in Fenny and Woody Countries, and whose Constitutions are in some measure emaciated (as they are in *Kent*, and some other Counties of *England*) by a perpetual Revolution of vernal and autumnal Agues, intermitting and other cronic Disorders.

Wherefore I think we are bound, not only for the Good of Mankind, and from the immutable Reason of Things, but from our Short-sightedness in former Times, * to give every Medicine and communicated Nostrum a fair Enquiry and candid Examination. I shall therefore now enquire in what Cases *Turpentine-Water* may, and may not, prove a safe and beneficial Medicine.

And the first I shall take Notice of, is the *Pleurisy* and *Peripneumonia*, p 37. which we

* Dr. *Groenvelt*, who in the time of King *James* was put into Newgate, and perfectly ruin'd by the College of Physicians, for Male Practice, in recommending the internal Use of *Cantharides*; and notwithstanding this cruel Usage, the Book which he wrote (*de tuto Cantharidum usu interno*) has ever since been admired by that learned and worthy Body, and proves a beneficial Medicine in safe and skilful Hands, and many great Cures have been perfected by it. Also, the *Cortex*, at first, met with a great many Opponents; but by the Vigilance and impartial Examination of the honest *Sydenham*, was found a useful and safe Drug; has since received great Improvements, and is now a very important Medicine in the Practice of Physick.

will

will consider as the same Disease; and if it should affect a Person whose Constitution is decay'd by great Age or Sickneſs, &c. no question but Turpentine-Water† may be a uſeful Remedy; for Turpentine-Water being an acid Soap, ¶ will by its pungent Salt gently ſtimulate the various affected Organs, and by its unctuous, balſamic Quality, ſheath and mollify the ſtimulated Fibre, thereby preventing an encreaſing Inflammation; and thus, by keeping Nature in a proper Medium, ſhe

† I call it Turpentine-Water, becauſe I apprehend, that which flows naturally from the Tree, as before deſcribed, contains all thoſe volatile, nitrous, acid, unctuous, and balſamic Principles that are in Tar; and as Tar is made by the Help of Fire (tho' gradual) no Queſtion but ſome of thoſe fine, volatile, nitrous Principles are exhale'd, and Ignecous ones united in the Preparation; and therefore I would recommend that inſtead of Tar, the Water might be infuſed on Turpentine, which would neceſſarily anſwer the ſame Expectations as you could expect from Tar; and alſo from Turpentine-Water we have a moſt agreeable Flavour, and free of that ſulphurous Taſte and Smell which is ſo remarkably predominant in Tar; and therefore make it as follows:

Pour a Gallon of cold Spring Water on a Quart of the pureſt and fineſt flavour'd Turpentine; ſtir and mix it for the Space of three Minutes, and let it ſtand about thirty Hours (more or leſs, according to the Strength of the Patient that is to take it): and then it may be ſold to the Farriers and Farmers for common Uſes.

¶ I call it an acid Soap, with the Biſhop, becauſe Soap is made from a ſtrong Decoction of Aſhes and oleous Subſtance; and therefore as Turpentine has been proved to contain a volatile, nitrous Salt, and fat, oleous Subſtance, by Experiments natural and chymical, it muſt naturally have the ſame Effect in given Circumſtances.

is enabled to remove and relieve the obstructed Gland or Muscle : For what would a Physician do in this Case ? not bleed largely ; but rather apply an Epispastic to the Part affected, and at the same time give unctuous, expectorating, pacific Medicines, to prevent the stimulating Effects of the Epispastic from contracting Nature beyond her Poize : And therefore, as Terebinthinate-Water operates on the same Principles, and by the same Method, 'tis confirm'd by universal Practice to be a safe Medicine.

But again, should this same Method be taken with a Person at the prime of Life, when his Blood is in a perfect Ferment by its encreased Velocity ; his whole Nature (if I may be allow'd the Expression) in a perpetual Stimulus, by high Living, and other internal and external Accidents, and the Inflammation already seated on one of the principle Organs of Life ; in this Case, surely, his Lordship's Regimen must prove fatal ; all that we can do by large and repeated Phlebotomies, and mollifying, diluent and relaxing Medicines, prove often too ineffectual to recover our Patients ; whereas it stands consistent with Reason, that the least imaginable Stimulus in Nature, in this Case, must be detrimental, and often by Unskilfulness, Apothecaries, &c. soon end the Catastrophe.

to the particular affected Organs, to restore the blood, and at the time to breathe and bleed by a balsamic Quality, as to spare the

We shall now examine the Virtues of Turpentine Water, as recommended in p. 34 of *Sixis*.

"I have known it (says his Lordship) do great Good in a cold, watery Constitution, as a Cardiac and Stomachic, and at the same time allay Heat and Thirst in another. I have known it correct costive Habits in some, and the contrary in others."

Now, in order to reconcile these seeming Paradoxes, we must consider from what Cause they respectively spring and arise; and here we must refer to our former Proposition, that different Causes in certain given Circumstances will produce the same Effect, and the same Cause in given Circumstances produce different Effects, and, as was said before, will be ascertain'd *in ratio* to the Object they act upon; and therefore, whether this Cold or Heat, or Costiveness, proceeded from a Redundancy or Inanity, it may have produced different Effects on the different Constitutions, *et quæ Versa*. Wherefore, whatever the original Cause may be, there is at present a partial or total Defect in the Motion of one of the Organs of Life, and the Effect of that will be, in some a Heat, in others Cold; in some Costiveness, *& contra*: But if we can administer a Medicine that will give a Vibration to the particular affected Organs, to restore the Relax'd, and at the time so sheath'd and blended by a balsamic Quality, as to abate the

too great Tension; then such Cases as stated by my Lord, may be relieved: But a Turpentine-Water, as has been proved, contains those respective Principles as will both contract where it acts by a *Stimulus*, and relax where it acts by its balsamic Quality, in given Circumstances, and therefore may remove such Irregularities. *But should we endeavour to reduce this Maxim to universal Practice, I am persuaded we should find our Expectations (or rather our poor Patients) frustrated.*

The next Remark I shall make is on the Scurvy, (p. 46.) which I shall not divide in two Sorts, hot and cold, as some Authors have done, but consider it as the same individual Disease, it diversifying its Symptoms according to the Patient it affects.

As for Example: If a Person of a Choleric Constitution is afflicted with it, the Medicine under Consideration seems to bid fair for the Cure, both from the Nature of the Disease and the Property of the Medicine; for as an Obstruction in the Cuticle, attended with a saline, watery Humor, are inseparable Concomitants, it evidently follows, that a Drug compounded of such Principles as a Turpentine-Water, will, by its gentle, stimulating Qualities, give a genial Warmth to the various Organs of the Body, promote Perspiration, and the other Secretions, by the different Emunctories; and at the same time, by its pleous, balsamic

saline Qualities, correct and blunt the saline Humour; which are the only Effects that are wanted in this Disease from the whole *Materia Medica*.

The Scurvy, that is indeed attended with violent, inflammatory Tumours, and large Phlegmons, I am convinced, that more proper Remedies are to be used; however, that a long Continuance of Turpentine Water would not affect it, I am not certain; but I think, as we have more expeditious ones, and they very safe, they ought to be used, and not trust to Uncertainties; but where People have not better Helps, it may not be amiss to try it.

And as to the Gout, till a more proper Specific can be found out, I think that before us may be used: Sure I am, no ill Consequences can attend it; but from the Nature of the Disease, and the Properties of the Medicine, which by a regular Physician are always to be consider'd, it promises fair for Help; for by taking small Quantities of it at a Time, it gently, by its stimulating Property, recovers and preserves a proper Elastic Tone to the Coats of the Stomach, and by that Means helps the digestive Organs, invigorates and raises the Spirits, and promotes a Diaphoresis, and other Secretions; and consequently must prove beneficial to this *Opprobrium Medicorum*. I have found by many Years Experience a *Mass e Arg. Vro. e Tereb.*
Extern.

Exten. Gum Guajac, and a proper Quantity of Opium, alter'd as Exigencies require, do great Feats in this Disease, and may be taken during the tedious Stage; and in its Absence to prevent its Return: Now, whether *Turpentine*, or *Tar-Water*, does not operate the same Way, and will answer the same Ends, it is worth the while of the learned Faculty to consider.

The next Remark I shall make is about the Small-Pox, and here I cannot but dissent from his Lordship, because the Disease being an inflammatory one, and that of the highest Degree, considering its Duration, every Medicine that is administer'd ought to be of the most cooling Class, and diluent Kind. For by this Method, notwithstanding the Disease in former Times, when People universally administer'd a warm Regimen, it proved so fatal, that one out of three commonly died; yet now, if we are apply'd to soon enough, and the Patient (or rather Nurse) follow our Advice, hardly one in a thousand miscarry: But still the Practice of drinking *Tar-Water* may not prove so detrimental to fenny Countries, poor People, and all those whose Blood and Juices are quite in a different Condition from what they are in populous Cities and Towns; and therefore to reconcile his Lordship's Scheme to Reason and Experience, we must consider, to whom he found it serviceable: and tho' we confess, that there are gentle, stimulating Principles in *Tar-Water*, yet, it being blended and sheath'd with an oleous

oleous, balsamic Quality, and diluted with a large Quantity of Water (the best Diluent in Nature) it may prove a very beneficial Regimen. I think I have consider'd the main Points of his Lordship's *Siris*, as far, at least, as it concerns Medicine, and must declare, tho' I have read it over four or five Times, yet still I find some new Beauties, and were I to write proper Remarks on the whole, the Elegancy of the Stile, and the Copiousness of the Language, I must fill up Volumes. I shall therefore give one general Hint, that wherever such Medicines (compounded of such Principles as are manifestly contained in Turpentine Water) are wanted, let it only be given at proper Times, and in a due Quantity, it will certainly prove a safe, if not a beneficial Remedy.

I have known several Instances of this controverted Medicine doing a great deal of Hurt, but it was always either in taking too great a Quantity, or too strong in Quality, or in very inflammatory Diseases; and in all such Cases it is not the Medicine, but People are to blame; and, as I have known it do Hurt, so I have much Good in such Cases as I have been contending for in the preceeding Lines. And here I should proceed to give you some Cases relating to the Medicine, but it would swell the Pamphlet beyond its intended Size; and as there are many Cases in every Town of *England* of

good and bad Effects, it is needless to relate them.

Now, Doctor, before I conclude, as Truth is the only Principle I seek, I protest that I am not at all anxious about the Event of my Arguments, it being the distinguishing Character of a rational Creature to avoid Error where and where'er he finds it, and to embrace Truth, tho' cloath'd with Rags. Believe me therefore to be, tho' unknown, in all the Offices of Humanity,

Your humble Servant to Command,

I have known several Instances of this complaint. PHYLANTHROPOS. Hurt, but it was always either in taking too great a Quantity, or too strong in Quality, or in very inflammatory Diseases; and in all such Cases it is not the Medicine, but People are to blame; and as I have known it do Hurt, so I have much Good in such Cases as I have been consulting for in the preceding Lines. And here I should proceed to give you some Cases relating to the Medicine, but it would swell the Pamphlet beyond its intended Size; and as there are many Cases in every Town or